

#9
June
1946

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 9

June 1946

PART IV

SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PUBLIC WELFARE

Public Assistance

1. Welfare payments in May totaled ¥ 40,977,662.16 percent less than April's ¥ 49,010,423. Individuals receiving aid in May were 2,182,493, while in April 2,691,527 received aid, a decrease of 19 percent. Average payments per individual equalled ¥ 19 in May, compared with ¥ 18 in April.

2. Field inspections made by representatives of SCAP in Kyushu and Honshu to observe public assistance activity revealed improvement in relief administration. The greatest deficiency is in the lack of an accurate and uniform system of compiling and reporting statistics.

A comparison between the relief data reported by the Ministry of Health and Welfare and by Occupation Forces units showed great dissimilarity in many prefectures, as did Japanese reports for March compared with April. These were largely due to changes in reporting procedure.

The importance of accurate reports by prefectoral governments has been stressed to the Japanese Government, which has organized 10 teams to audit the accounts of all prefectures. These teams are at present in the field.

Organization under the various national relief laws is shown in chart, page 254.

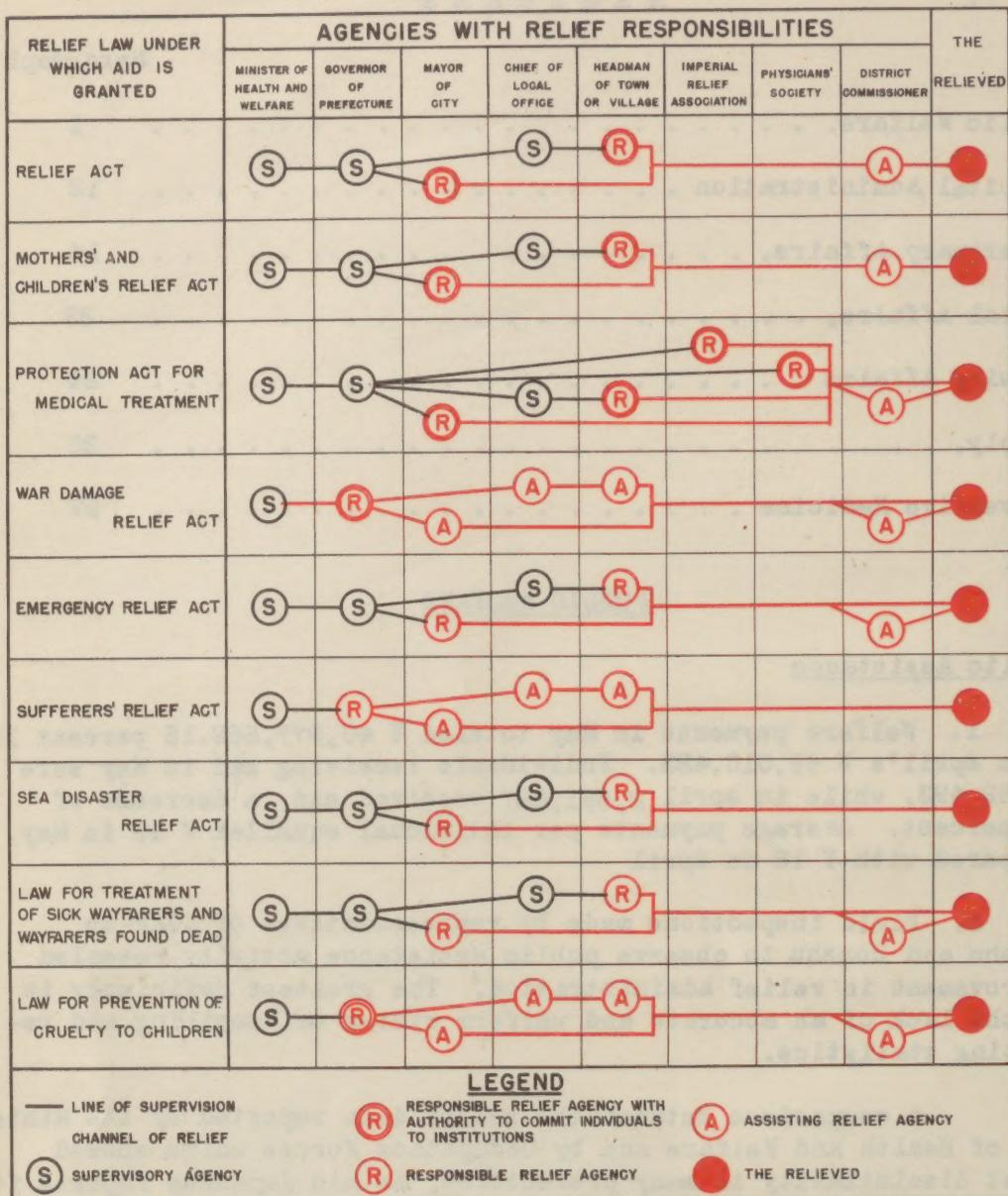
3. The nonshipment of rural surplus foodstocks to urban areas, as well as transportation difficulties, necessitated the gratuitous release of 420,000 kilograms of Japanese Army-Navy reserve food stocks for immediate relief distribution in Kanagawa Prefecture and Tokyo.

A disaster relief operation necessitated by a fire in Tajima, Fukushima-ken, involved the release of 4,342 kilograms of biscuits and canned goods.

RELIEF ORGANIZATION

UNDER EXISTING RELIEF LAWS

JAPAN - MAY 1946



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

JUNE 46

GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 75

Voluntary Relief Imports

4. In response to invitation from SCAP two representatives of Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia arrived in Tokyo on 22 June.

Child Welfare

5. The deplorable conditions under which delinquent children are kept in institutions throughout Japan, as well as the aimless wandering of waifs about the streets of Tokyo were pointed out to the Ministries of Home Affairs and Health and Welfare.

The Japanese Government was instructed to investigate these conditions, institute corrective measures and report progress and action taken by 30 June.

Japanese Red Cross Society

6. The plan of reorganization and services of the Japanese Red Cross Society as proposed by the executive staff of national headquarters was approved by a meeting of the managing directors and representatives of all chapters of the Society on 24 June.

7. Valuable information was given the Society by the League of Red Cross Societies on charters and statutes of other national Red Cross societies. Much of this material was incorporated into the revised Japanese Red Cross statutes, which are now ready for review and ratification.

8. For the first time in history the organization held a general assembly of the National Headquarters Staff at which the President presented the problems facing the Society and outlined the proposed reorganization plan.

9. The Ministry of Health and Welfare agreed to refund all expenses incurred by the Japanese Red Cross in connection with repatriation activities since 1 December 1945 and to continue paying the costs of maintaining Red Cross nursing units in repatriation activity. The Japanese Red Cross will continue to provide nursing units as needed.

10. Two general field representatives have been employed by national headquarters to assist in chapter reorganization. Visits were made to two prefectures in the interest of reorganization of branch chapters.

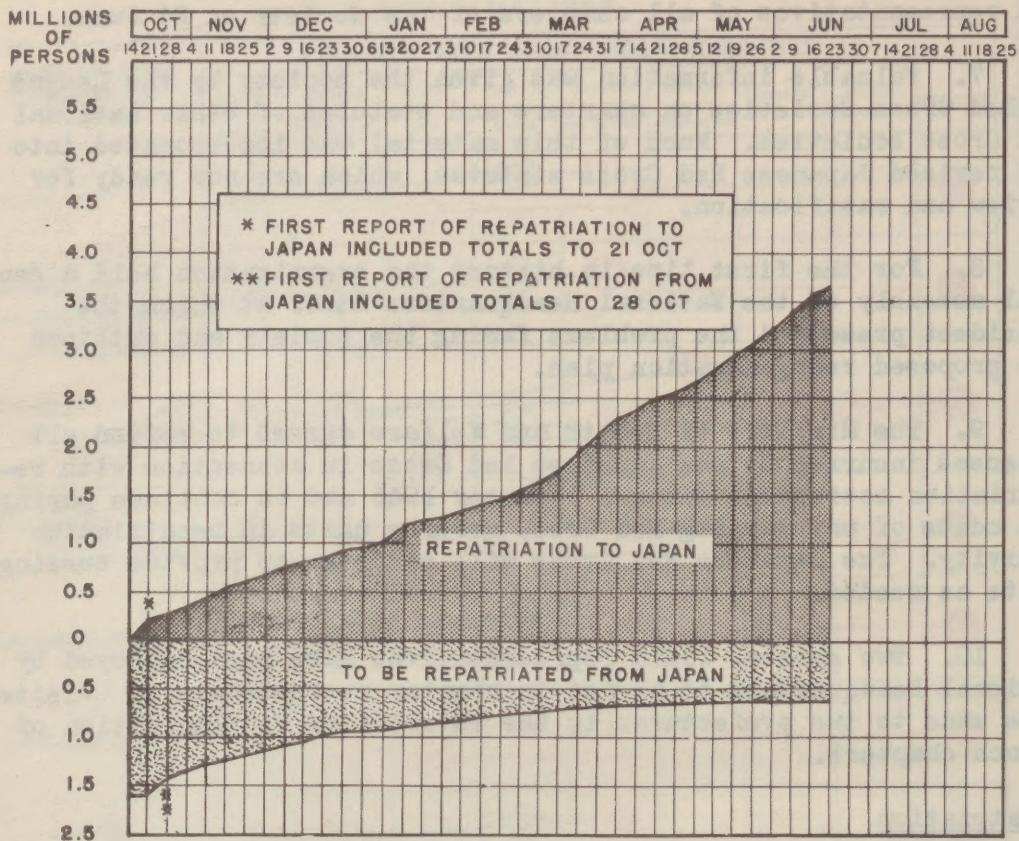
Repatriation

11. Japanese repatriated to the Home Islands totaled 3,685,375 by 23 June. By the same date 977,907 foreign nationals had left Japan. The majority of these, 897,601, were Koreans.

The chart, page 256, shows repatriation to and from Japan cumulated by weeks since the beginning of the Occupation.

REPATRIATION TO AND FROM JAPAN

CUMULATED WEEKLY TO 23 JUNE 1946



JUNE 46

GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 76

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

12. Weekly Japanese civilian hospital strength reports show no substantial change in the number of beds occupied in any prefecture.

13. Ex-military medical personnel still staff and operate national hospitals to a large extent but are being replaced by civilians, particularly as hospital managers and superintendents. The Ministry of Health and Welfare reported a replacement of 25 percent of ex-military personnel.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

14. A survey of slaughter houses in Hachioji and Fussa revealed that ante and post mortem inspection is satisfactory but sanitation is deficient. The Japanese Government was directed to institute corrective measures.

15. The Veterinary Hygiene Section of Tokyo Prefecture reports that the present dog population is 3,858, and that 91 percent have been immunized against rabies.

Research Activities

16. The Veterinary Laboratory Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is conducting research on the following subjects:

Fowl pox vaccine
Fowl pest virus
Bovine tuberculosis, serum diagnosis, chemical analysis
of bacillus tuberculosis
Cattle plague antigen for complement fixation test
Bovine abortion

- (1) Brucella abortus immunization
- (2) Vibrio fetus, diagnosis and immunization
- (3) Trichomonas

Swine cholera, virus studies
Equine contagious abortion, vaccine and serum
Equine infectious anemia, diagnosis
Equine paralysis studies
Bovine piroplasmosis, curatives.

17. The Veterinary Laboratory, Institute for Infectious Diseases, is conducting research on the following subjects:

The phosphatase test for efficiency of pasteurization
Methods of detection of added water in milk
The score card system for sanitary inspection of dairy farms and plants

Bacteriological meat inspection standards
The salmonella group of organisms in slaughtered animals
Disinfection of infected meat

The utilization of sour milk
Standardization of bacteriological examination of milk
Bacteriological grading of milk.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

18. A four-day meat and dairy inspection school was held at the Ministry of Health and Welfare with chief inspectors from all prefectures in northern Japan attending.

19. Following is a summary of meat and dairy inspection reports for April:

MEAT INSPECTION April

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Goats	Swine	Horses
Number slaughtered	12,472	1,200	39	4,207	3,338
Condemned ante mortem	0	1	0	0	0
Condemned post mortem					
Total	13	0	0	1	8
Partial	154	3	0	32	301
Viscera	2,066	67	0	1,151	386

SOURCE: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

MILK INSPECTION
April

Special Milk

Farm inspections	19
Samples examined	15
Over bacterial maximum (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat minimum (3.3 percent)	0
Fluid milk plant inspections	17
Over bacterial maximum (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat minimum (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	8,695
Samples examined	9,235
Over bacterial maximum (2,000,000 per cc)	437
Under butterfat minimum (3.0 percent)	2,749
Fluid milk plant inspections	3,176
Over bacterial maximum (2,000,000 per cc)	308
Under butterfat minimum (3.0 percent)	596

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	38
Samples examined	30
Over bacterial maximum (2,000,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat minimum (3.0 percent)	1

SOURCE: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Animal Diseases

20. Chick pullorum incidence dropped during May while equine infectious anemia increased.

ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
May

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	2
Blackleg	1
Brucellosis	3
Trichomoniasis	61
Texas fever	51
Swine cholera	2
Swine erysipelas	2
Rabies	2
Strangles	140
Equine infectious anemia	331
Equine infectious abortion	21
Chick pullorum	579

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

21. Equine infectious anemia is enzootic in Kumamoto Prefecture. During May and June 283 cases were reported there of which 93 were fatal. Control measures are inspection, slaughter, indemnity payments, quarantine and disinfection.

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Rehabilitation

22. During the month ending 15 May 109 dentists were rehabilitated.

Shortage of funds to purchase expensive equipment, lack of suitable office space, the handicap of frozen checks and the inclination of manufacturers to sell in the black market are delaying the rehabilitation program.

Education

23. The Council on Dental Education recommended to the Japanese Government:

- (1) Establishment of a National Board of Dental Examiners.
- (2) Three years' pre-dental training.
- (3) Coeducational dental schools.

NURSING AFFAIRS

Council on Nursing Education

24. The subcommittee on licensure formulated requirements for a national examination for nurses and midwives. These requirements have been approved by the Council.

25. Permission was received from the National Tuberculosis Association in America to translate and print tuberculosis material to be used in Japanese schools of nursing. The first booklet, "Home Care of Tuberculosis--Pointers for Nurses," has been completed.

SUPPLY

Production

26. Production of medicines and patent medicines continued to increase during May, as shown in chart, page 260.

27. Production of necessary supplies for the mosquito and fly control program progressed satisfactorily during June. Six manufacturers were selected to produce pyrethrum emulsion, and the Japanese Government was directed to furnish these companies 300 tons of dried pyrethrum flowers each month during June, July and August. This quantity will not interfere with insecticide production for agricultural use. Approximately 1,100,000 gallons of No. 2 fuel oil and 60,000 gallons of gasoline were allocated to the program from U.S. stocks.

Production of an emulsion containing orthodichlorbenzene, cresol and soap has been accomplished and distributed to all prefectures. This emulsion is used principally as a disinfectant in the home.

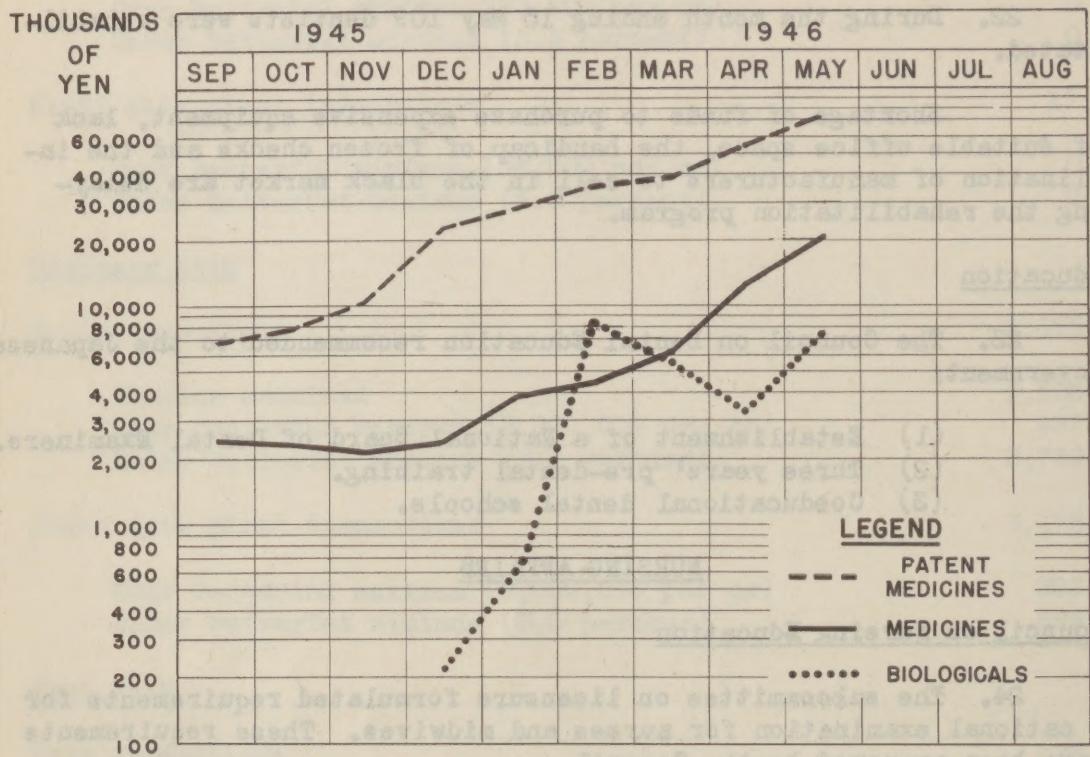
A schedule for production of necessary spraying equipment was established including 10,000 knapsack sprayers, three-gallon capacity, and 5,000 pump type suitable for spraying rice paddies and fields, for completion by the end of July; and 10,000 two-quart continuous sprayers, for production at the earliest possible date.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

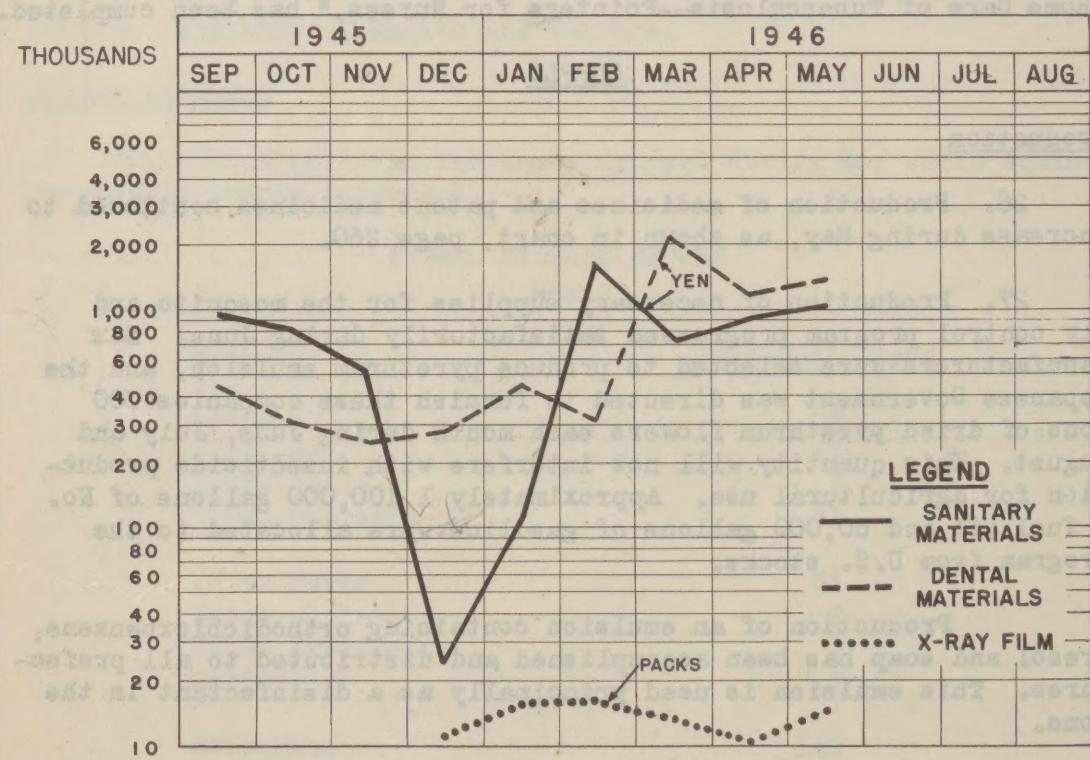
VALUE OF MONTHLY PRODUCTION

JAPAN

MEDICINES AND BIOLOGICALS



SANITARY, DENTAL AND X-RAY MATERIALS



NOTE: ON THESE LOGARITHMIC CHARTS, EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES AND EQUAL SLOPES DENOTE EQUAL RATES OF CHANGE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE; MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Because of recent cholera outbreaks in Kyushu, 1,000 three-gallon knapsack sprayers were obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for use in Kyushu and southern Honshu.

28. The following vaccines were produced during May:

VACCINE PRODUCTION

<u>Type of Vaccine</u>	<u>Produced</u>
Cholera	16,374,958 cc
Typhoid	1,137,720 cc
Triple typhoid	12,000,470 cc
Diphtheria toxoid	415,590 cc
Smallpox	17,000,000 doses

Increased production of diphtheria toxoid was delayed until June due to the immediate necessity of producing large quantities of cholera vaccine.

29. Twenty thousand DDT hand dusters were produced. Production will continue high so as to maintain a stock level of 20,000.

30. The product of two penicillin manufacturers was assayed and approved but quantity produced to date has been small. Additional companies are producing on an experimental basis. Production methods developed by the two successful manufacturers have been given wide publicity and all interested manufacturers were urged to observe the methods used. Distribution is rigidly controlled by a Ministry of Health and Welfare committee.

31. Sufficient coal was allocated for minimum production of medical supplies. Allocation of chlorosulfonic acid for production of sulfonamide drugs was increased substantially.

Distribution

32. In a field survey of distribution activities in Kyushu and southern Honshu it was found that many hospitals are holding supplies far in excess of actual requirements. A directive was issued by the Ministry of Health and Welfare requiring national hospitals to transfer excess supplies to prefectural Medicine Control Companies. Close supervision will be exercised to insure compliance.

The survey also showed that despite instructions of the Ministry prefectural Control Companies were still delaying medical distribution until the various associations of physicians and hospitals had decided upon an allocation.

33. The Japanese Government was directed to improve refrigeration facilities for vaccines. The Japanese are particularly lax in providing refrigeration during shipment.

34. A 100-bed hospital was shipped to Hulutao, Manchuria, to be used for hospitalization of repatriates awaiting transportation. Ministry officials were provided with an outline of minimum requirements for the hospital and authorized to supplement them when necessary.

Narcotics

35. Ministry of Health and Welfare regulations for the establishment of an adequate system for narcotic control in Japan became effective 19 June. A series of meetings was held by the Ministry to acquaint prefectural officials with provisions of the regulations and the formation of a national narcotic enforcement agency.

36. Surveys were made of the manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs by the Takeda and the Sankyo Drug Companies from 1930 to 1945.

Four investigations disclosed black-market transactions by registered dealers and illicit sales of narcotics by a doctor.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Disease

37. Disease rates for all Japan by months for 1945 and 1946 through June are shown in charts, pages 264 and 265. Disease rates for prefectures in May, expressed as percentages of the national average rate are shown in maps, pages 266 and 267. Insets on the maps show annual average rates for 1940 through 1945, and monthly rates for 1946.

Cholera

38. The largest single outbreak of cholera occurred on the island of Tsushima, Nagasaki Prefecture, located between Kyushu and Korea. Twenty-five cases were reported and were traced to illicit shipping from Korea. The island was placed under quarantine.

Some cases of cholera were reported in Fukuoka, Saga and Nagasaki Prefectures on northwestern Kyushu. All these outbreaks were traced to the importation of cholera from Korea by smugglers or to crews of fishing vessels which had become infected by contact with off-shore islands under quarantine.

A few cholera cases were reported in widely separated localities of Honshu and were traced to repatriates or contact with repatriates from areas on the Asiatic mainland where cholera is prevalent. All of the cases and their contacts were placed under strict quarantine and control.

There have been no cases of cholera among Occupation Forces personnel.

Typhus

39. There was a continuing decrease in typhus cases in southern and central Japan but incidence remained high in the northern prefectures. A fresh outbreak was reported from Hokkaido, concentrated mainly around Sapporo and Otaru. The peak of this outbreak has apparently passed.

Smallpox

40. Approximately 16,000,000 persons were revaccinated during the recent smallpox revaccination program.

Diphtheria

41. Because of the diversion of production facilities from diphtheria toxoid to cholera vaccine it was necessary to delay

inauguration of the diphtheria immunization program. It is now planned to commence the program 1 September and complete it on 15 October.

Japanese B Encephalitis

42. The Field Director for the U.S. Neurotropic Virus Commission arrived and will study Japanese B encephalitis and such other virus diseases as may constitute a serious public health problem or a hazard to the Occupation Forces.

Several cases of suspected Japanese B encephalitis were reported from widely separated parts of the country and are being investigated by the Virus Commission.

43. Sufficient Japanese B encephalitis vaccine was made available for the immunization of approximately 20,000 persons. Its use will be concentrated in Okayama Prefecture, where the incidence of this disease has been highest in recent years. It will be administered to the younger children, the most highly susceptible group.

Sanitary Engineering

44. One of the principal problems in the restoration of municipal water supplies to prewar levels is repair of the distribution systems in bombed cities. Major leaks have been repaired, but the repairing or discontinuing of small pipes and services continues. Several cities have reported a 50 percent reduction in leakage in the last six months, but leakage is believed to exceed 30 percent in most cities. Reliable data are difficult to obtain because of lack of meters.

45. Many cities have complained of difficulty in obtaining chlorine for water treatment. Revised plans for allocation and distribution are being studied by the Soda Industries Control Association.

Insect and Rodent Control

46. The insect and rodent control program is well under way in all prefectures. Major emphasis has been placed on sanitary cleanup, removal of garbage and rubbish, reorganization of waste collection systems and cleaning of ditches and drains. The Occupation Forces assisted in some cities by furnishing U.S. Army Engineer equipment for covering refuse and filling and leveling devastated areas. Sanitary teams for insect control were organized and trained in many areas but their work has been hampered by lack of funds, materials and equipment.

Nutrition Surveys

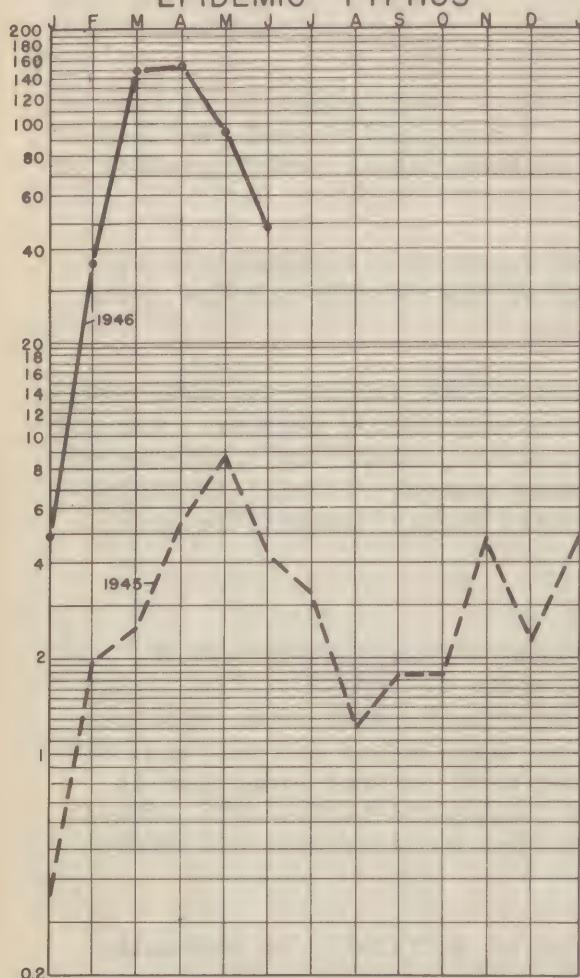
47. Average food consumption in Tokyo in May was 600 calories less per capita per day than in December 1945 and 300 calories less than average consumption in four large cities in February 1946. At the time of the December survey large quantities of sweet potatoes were available and were being consumed.

Reports from other areas surveyed in May are beginning to arrive at SCAP.

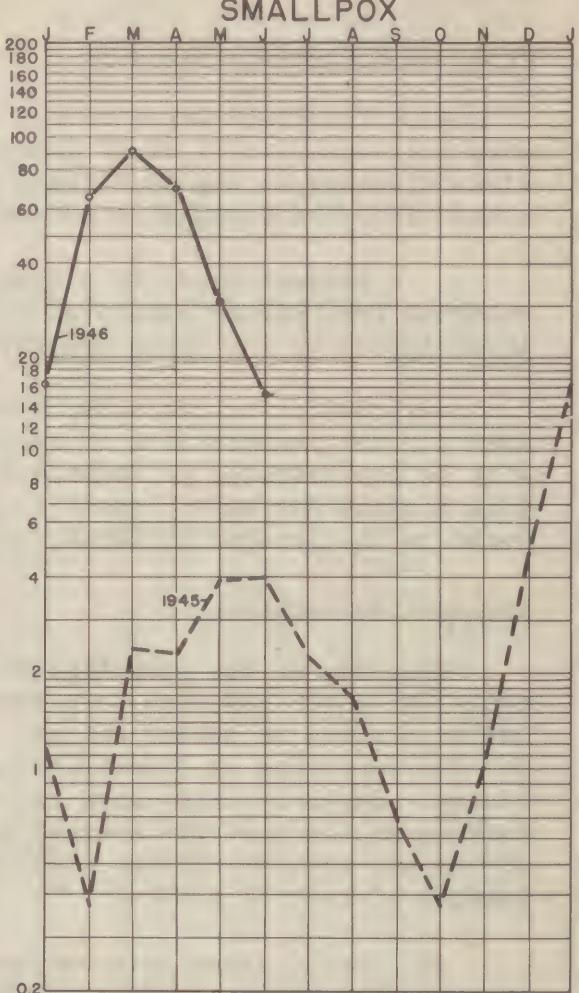
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - JAPAN

RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM

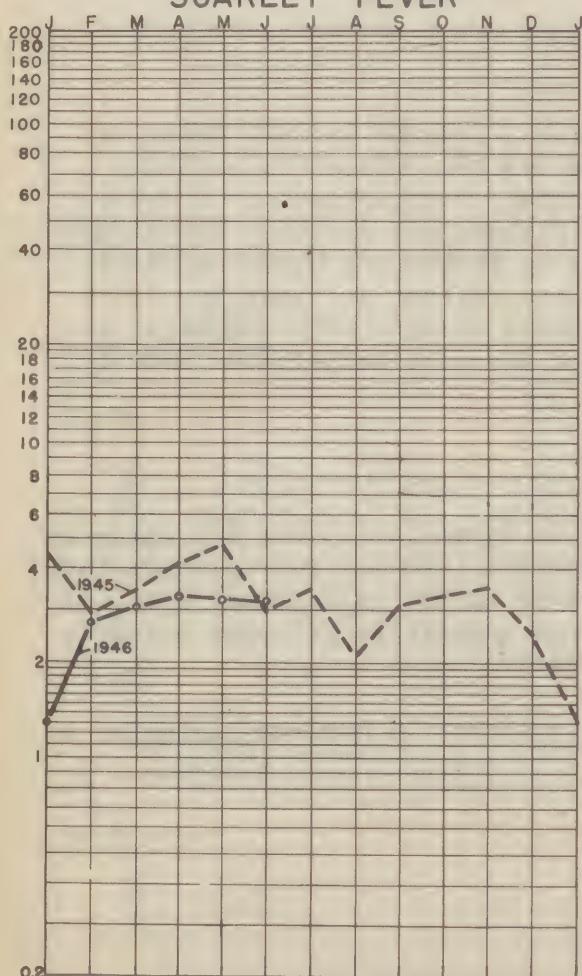
EPIDEMIC TYPHUS



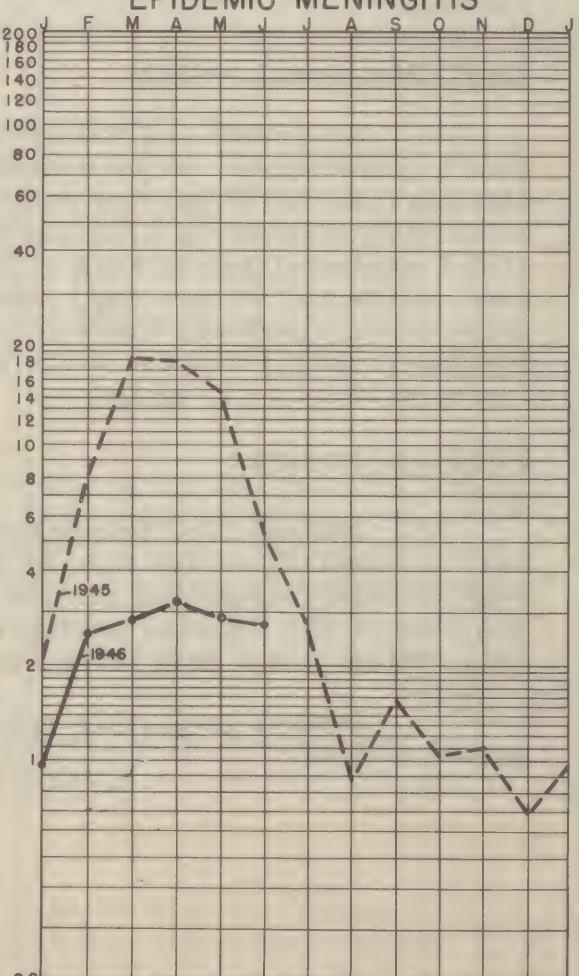
SMALLPOX



SCARLET FEVER



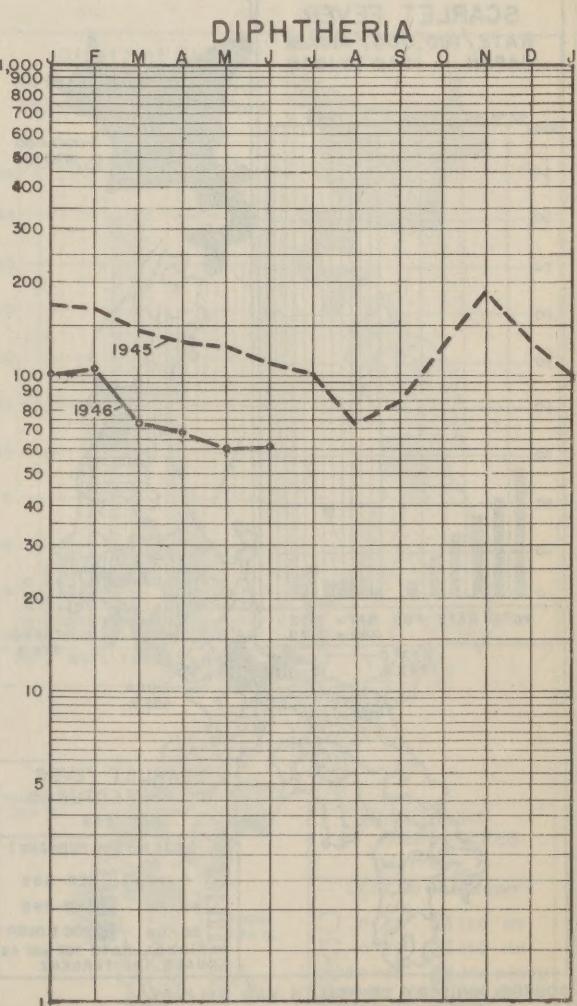
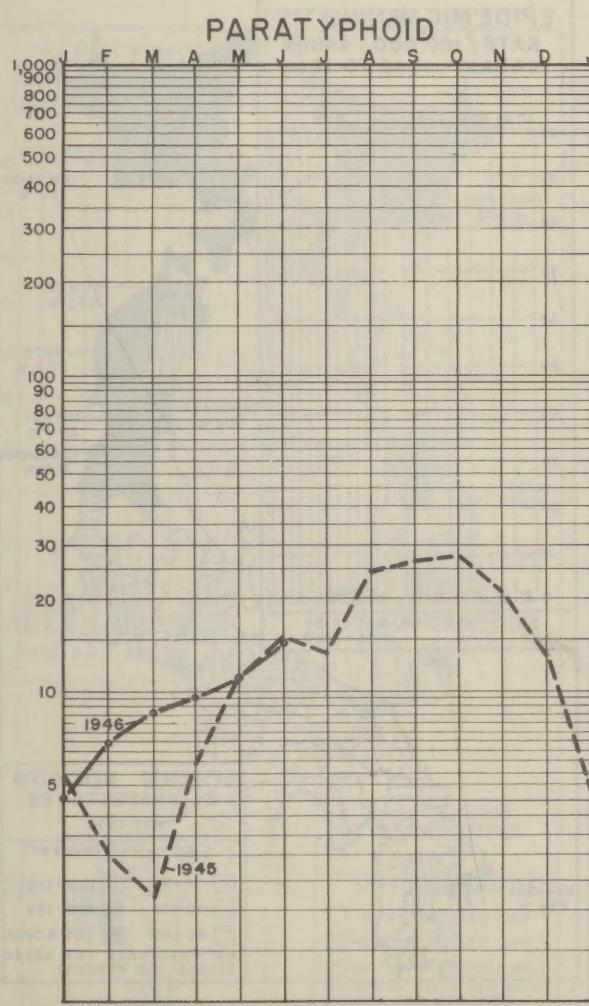
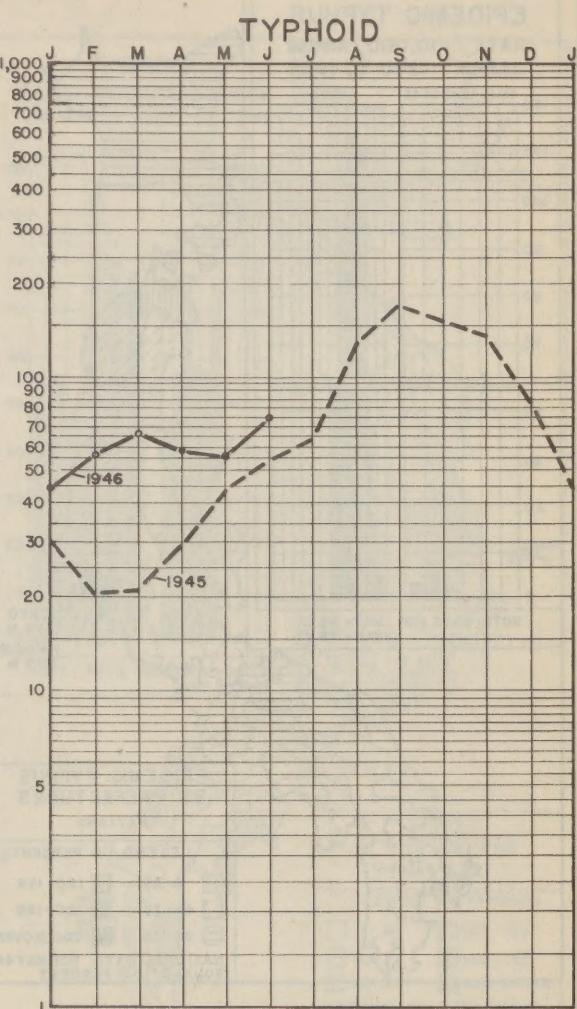
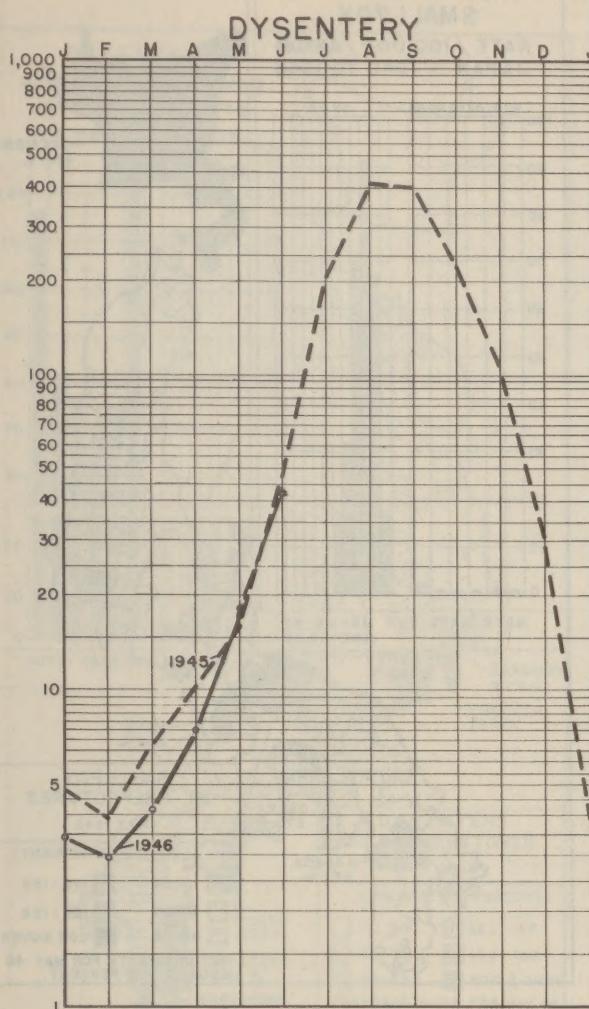
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS



NOTE : ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - JAPAN

RATE / 100,000/ANNUM



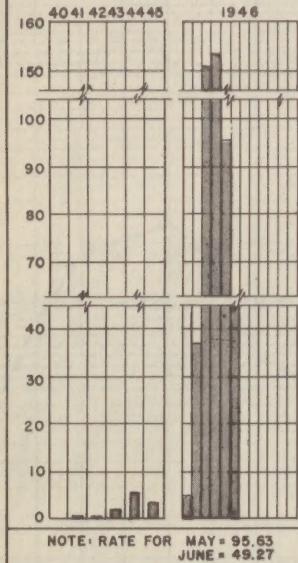
NOTE : ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

JAPAN

EPIDEMIC TYPHUS

RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM
JAPAN - 1940 TO 1946



NOTE: RATE FOR MAY = 95.63
JUNE = 49.27



EPIDEMIC TYPHUS BY PREFECTURES

MAY 1946

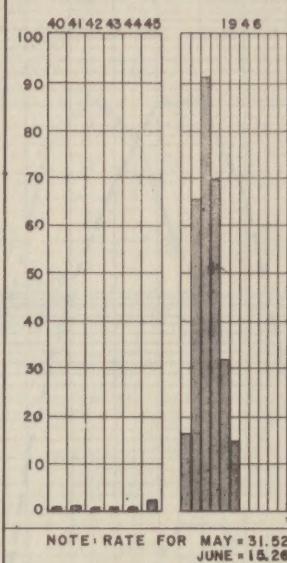
LEGEND (IN PERCENT)

□ 0-39	■ 120-159
□ 40-79	■ 160-199
□ 80-119	■ 200 & OVER

NATIONAL RATE FOR MAY 46 EQUALS 100 PERCENT.

SMALLPOX

RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM
JAPAN - 1940 TO 1946



NOTE: RATE FOR MAY = 31.52
JUNE = 18.26



SMALLPOX BY PREFECTURES

MAY 1946

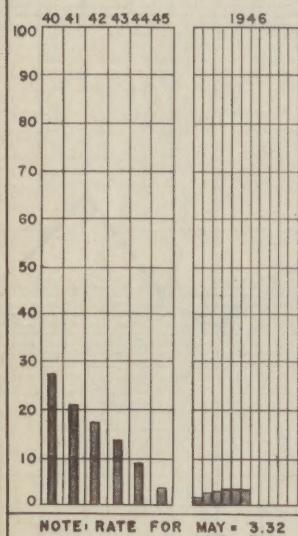
LEGEND (IN PERCENT)

□ 0-39	■ 120-159
□ 40-79	■ 160-199
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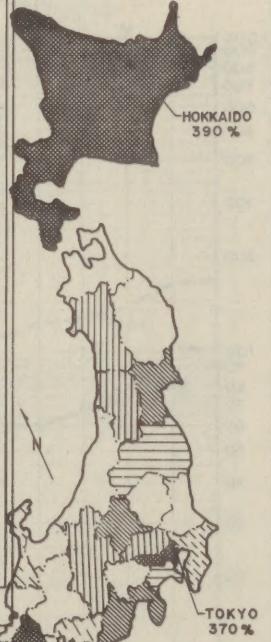
NATIONAL RATE FOR MAY 46 EQUALS 100 PERCENT.

SCARLET FEVER

RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM
JAPAN - 1940 TO 1946



NOTE: RATE FOR MAY = 3.32
JUNE = 3.29



SCARLET FEVER BY PREFECTURES

MAY 1946

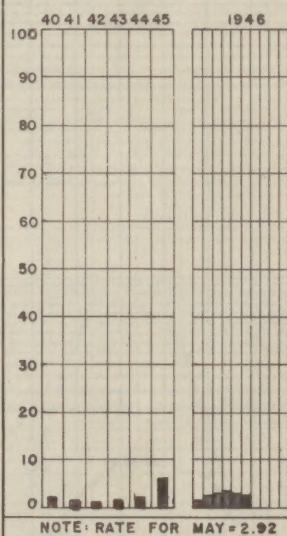
LEGEND (IN PERCENT)

□ 0-39	■ 120-159
□ 40-79	■ 160-199
□ 80-119	■ 200 & OVER

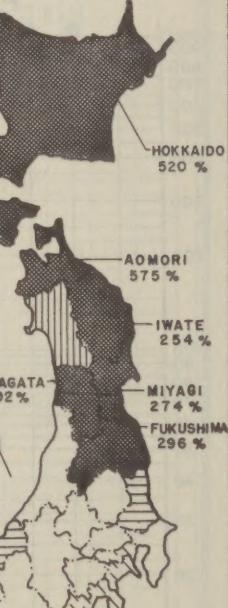
NATIONAL RATE FOR MAY 46 EQUALS 100 PERCENT.

EPIDEMIC-MENINGITIS

RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM
JAPAN - 1940 TO 1946



NOTE: RATE FOR MAY = 2.92
JUNE = 2.80



EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS BY PREFECTURES

MAY 1946

LEGEND (IN PERCENT)

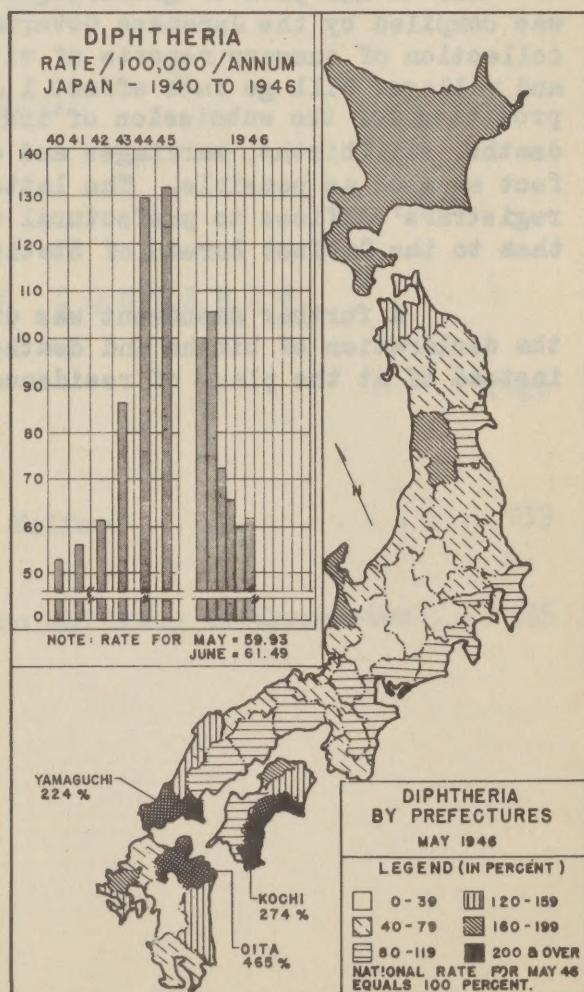
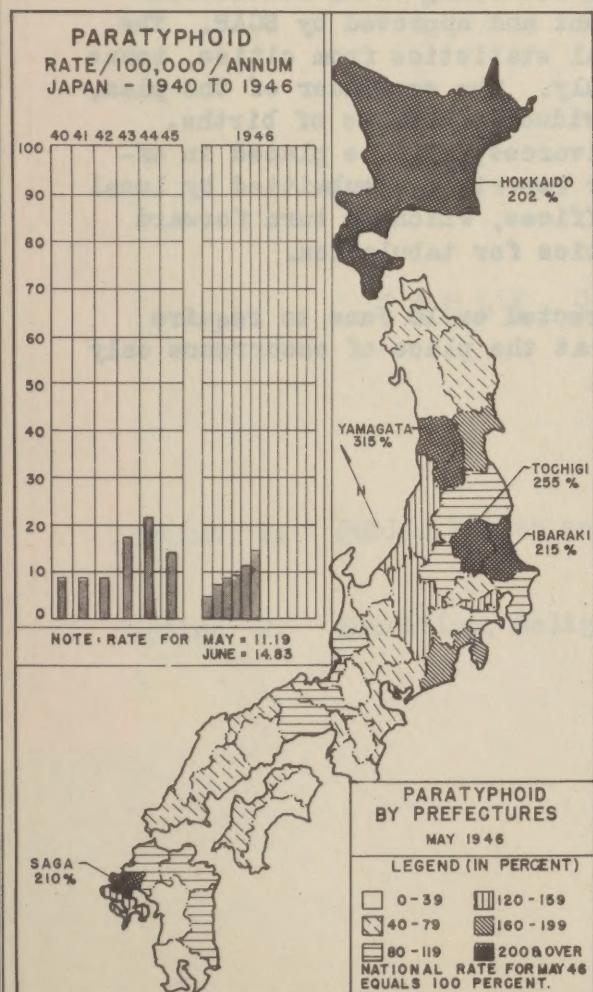
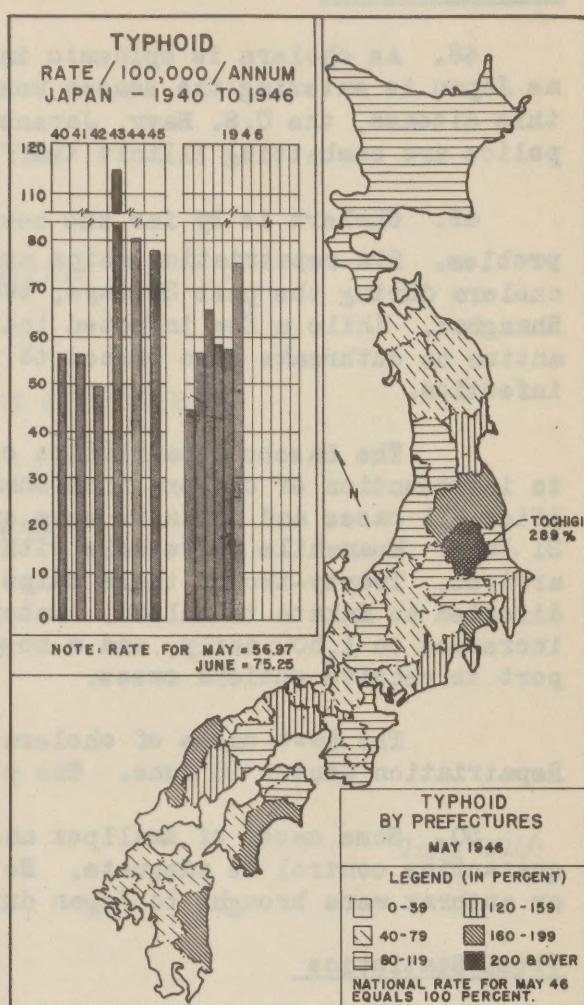
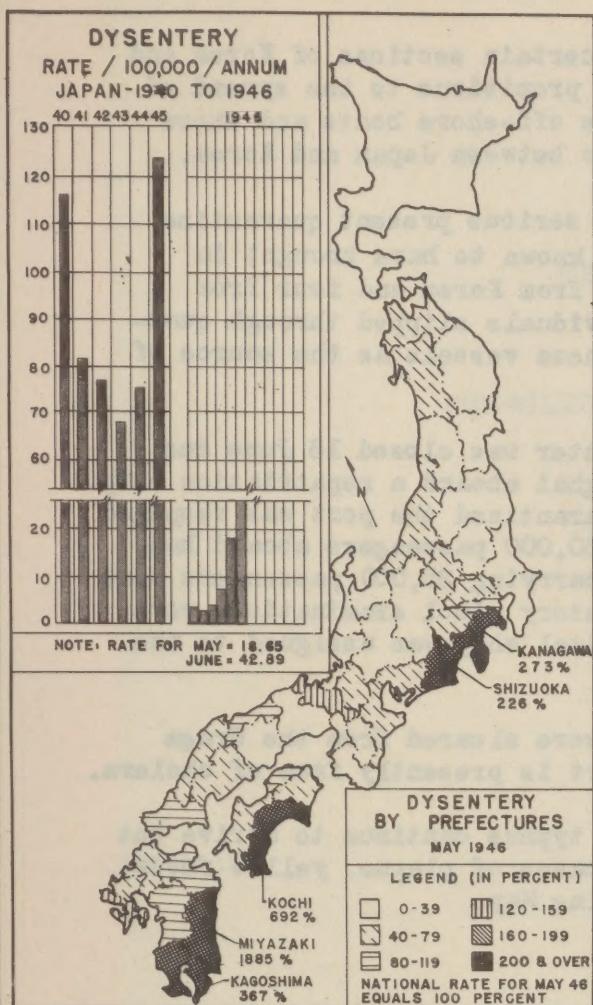
□ 0-39	■ 120-159
□ 40-79	■ 160-199
□ 80-119	■ 200 & OVER

NATIONAL RATE FOR MAY 46 EQUALS 100 PERCENT.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

JAPAN



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Port Quarantine

48. As cholera is epidemic in certain sections of Korea and as Japan is entering the season most propitious to the spread of this disease, the U.S. Navy, Japanese off-shore boats and shore police are combatting illicit traffic between Japan and Korea.

49. Cholera is by far the most serious present quarantine problem. Six repatriation ships are known to have brought in cholera during the past 30 days, two from Korea and four from Shanghai. While a few infected individuals slipped through quarantine no outbreaks were traced to these vessels as the source of infection.

The Sasebo repatriation center was closed 13 June due to introduction of cholera from Shanghai aboard a repatriation ship. After all cases and contacts were quarantined the port was reopened 21 June. Meanwhile 50 vessels with 60,000 passengers aboard had arrived. Twenty-two of these ships carrying 25,000 passengers were directed to Hakata to unload. Laboratory stool examinations were increased to 1,500 daily, and a hospital ship was assigned to the port to receive cholera cases.

The last cases of cholera were cleared from the Uruga Repatriation Center 18 June. The port is presently free of cholera.

50. Some cases of smallpox and typhus continue to arrive but quarantine control is adequate. No cases of plague, yellow fever or anthrax were brought to Japan during May.

Vital Statistics

51. A new plan of gathering and recording vital statistics was compiled by the Japanese Government and approved by SCAP. The collection of summary reports of vital statistics from cities, towns and villages will go into effect 1 July. The remainder of the plan, providing for the submission of individual schedules of births, deaths, stillbirths, marriages and divorces, will be placed in effect as soon as possible. The latter reports are submitted by local registrars' offices to prefectural offices, which in turn forward them to the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics for tabulation.

A further amendment was directed on 15 June to require the declaration of births and deaths at the place of occurrence only instead of at the place of residence.